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RICHARD W. WIEKING  
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SYNOPSYS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

RICOH CO., LTD.,

Defendant.

No. C 03-2289 MJJ

No. C 03-4669 MJJ

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO STAY  
ACTION**

RICOH CO., LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

AEROFLEX, INC., ET AL.,

Defendants.

**INTRODUCTION**

Before the Court is Synopsys Inc., Aeroflex Incorporated, AMI Semiconductor, Inc., Matrox Electronic Systems, Ltd., Matrox Graphics, Inc., Matrox International Corp., Matrox Tech, Inc. and Aeroflex Colorado Springs, Inc.'s and ("Defendants") Motion to Stay Litigation Pending

1 Reexamination.<sup>1</sup> The motion is opposed by Ricoh Company, Ltd. (“Plaintiff”, “Rico”). For the  
2 following reasons, the Court **DENIES** Defendants’ motion.

### 4 **FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

5 This case concerns the alleged infringement of U.S. Patent Number 4,922,432 (“the ‘432  
6 patent”) entitled “Knowledge Based Method and Apparatus for Designing Integrated Circuits Using  
7 Functional Specifications.”

8 Ricoh commenced this patent infringement action in the District of Delaware in January 2003  
9 (the “Delaware Action”). Synopsis commenced a similar declaratory action in the Northern District  
10 of California in May 2003 (the “California Action”). In October 2003, the Delaware action was  
11 transferred to this Court and the two cases were related.

12 Discovery commenced in this case in late 2003 and continued until May 2004, when the  
13 Court stayed discovery to focus on claims construction. Discovery was stayed for over a year. In  
14 April 2005 the Court issued a claims construction order and discovery reopened in July 2005. On  
15 November 22, 2005, pursuant to the parties’ stipulation, the Court issued an amended scheduling  
16 order (Doc. No. 279). Pursuant to that order, fact discovery was scheduled to close on May 30, 2006  
17 and expert discovery was scheduled to close on August 18, 2006. The case is scheduled for trial in  
18 November, 2006.

19 On January 17, 2006, a third-party submitted a request to the United States Patent and  
20 Trademark Office (“PTO”) to reexamine the ‘432 patent. On February 24, 2006, the PTO granted  
21 this request. Defendants have filed the instant motion requesting that the Court stay this action  
22 pending the outcome of the reexamination proceedings.

### 24 **ANALYSIS**

25 Defendants ask the Court to stay this action in light of the PTO’s decision to reexamine the  
26 ‘432 patent. A court is not required to stay judicial proceedings upon the commencement of a  
27 reexamination by the PTO. *Viskase Corp. v. American Nat. Can Co.*, 261 F.3d 1316, 1328

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<sup>1</sup>03-2289, Doc. No 293, Filed February 28, 2006.

1 (Fed.Cir.2001). Rather, a stay for the purposes of reexamination is within the district court's sound  
 2 discretion. *Patlex Corp. v. Mossinghoff*, 758 F.2d 594, 603 (Fed.Cir.1985). See also *Ethicon, Inc. v.*  
 3 *Quigg*, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426-27 (Fed.Cir.1988) ("Courts have inherent power to manage their  
 4 dockets and stay proceedings, including the authority to order a stay pending conclusion of a PTO  
 5 reexamination.").

6 When determining the appropriateness of a stay pending reexamination, the Court considers  
 7 the following three factors: "(1) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical  
 8 disadvantage to the nonmoving party; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial  
 9 of the case; and (3) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set." *In re*  
 10 *Cygnus Telecommunications Technology, LLC, Patent Litigation*, 385 F. Supp.2d 1022, 1023 (N.D.  
 11 Cal.2005) (quoting *Xerox Corp. v. 3Com Corp.*, 69 F.Supp.2d 404, 406 (W.D.N.Y.1999)). The  
 12 Court addresses each of these factors in turn.

13  
 14 **A. Whether a Stay Would Unduly Prejudice or Present a Clear Tactical Disadvantage to  
 15 the Nonmoving Party**

16 Ricoh contends that it will be unduly prejudiced by a stay in this action because it has  
 17 expended substantial resources in conducting discovery and the adjudication of its claims will be  
 18 postponed indefinitely. The Court agrees. Ricoh, as the plaintiff in this matter, has a strong interest  
 19 in resolving these proceedings expeditiously. The PTO reexamination proceedings will likely take at  
 20 least one, if not two years or more to complete. The January 2006 reexamination request comes  
 21 nearly three years after the start of this case and after the parties have already conducted a year and  
 22 eight months of discovery. Fact discovery will close in two months, in May 2006. In short, the  
 23 reexamination and request for the stay come at a late date in the proceedings.

24 The fact that the reexamination proceedings were initiated at the behest of a third party, rather  
 25 than at Defendants' request is of no moment. It is the timing of the stay in relation to the progression  
 26 of this case which is important, regardless of who initiated the reexamination request. Although  
 27 Defendants apparently did not institute the present reexamination proceedings, they *could have* filed  
 28

1 the same exact request for reexamination at some earlier point in the case.<sup>2</sup> Defendants do not  
2 contest the fact that they were aware of the relevant prior art as early as July 2003. That a third party  
3 instituted the proceedings does not change the fact that the reexamination request comes very late in  
4 this suit.

5 Defendants contend that a reexamination “will...provide the substantial advantages of  
6 avoiding duplicative and potentially unnecessary proceedings and simplifying or eliminating many of  
7 the issues in the present litigation.” (Motion at 8). Defendants also argue that there is a substantial  
8 chance that the claims will be invalidated or amended. If this is so, it seems unusual that Defendants  
9 did not request the reexamination themselves at an earlier time in this proceeding.

10 In light of the significant delay that a stay would have on the resolution of this outcome, the  
11 Court finds that a stay at this late point in the discovery would unduly prejudice Ricoh. This is  
12 especially true in light of the fact that Defendants could have avoided this prejudice by requesting a  
13 reexamination themselves at an earlier date.

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15 **B. Whether a Stay will Simplify the Issues in Question and Trial of the Case**

16 Defendants contend that the reexamination will simplify, if not eliminate, many of the  
17 invalidity arguments Defendants are asserting. Defendants assert that there is a substantial chance  
18 that the reexamination will result in amendments to the claims at issue, which will likely present  
19 different questions of infringement and validity than those which are presently before the Court.

20 A stay is particularly justified where the outcome of the reexamination would be likely to  
21 assist the court in determining patent validity and, if the claims were canceled in the reexamination,  
22 would eliminate the need to try the infringement issue. See, e.g., *Gould v. Control Laser Corp.*, 705  
23 F.2d 1340, 1342 (Fed.Cir.1983) (“One purpose of the reexamination procedure is to eliminate trial of  
24 that issue (when the claim is canceled) or to facilitate trial of that issue by providing the district court  
25 with the expert view of the PTO (when a claim survives the reexamination proceeding.)”); cf. *Slip*  
26 *Track Systems, Inc. v. Metal Lite, Inc.*, 159 F.3d 1337, 1341 (Fed.Cir.1998) The reexamination  
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28 <sup>2</sup>“Any person at any time may file a request for reexamination by the Office of any claim of a patent on the basis of any prior art cited...” 35 U.S.C. § 302.

1 proceedings will consider several pieces of prior art related to systems similar to the '432 patent.  
2 Defendants do not indicate with particularity which claims or arguments they believe will be  
3 simplified as a result of the reexamination. The Court cannot, therefore, determine whether the  
4 reexamination proceedings will actually simplify the issues in this case. However, it is clear that the  
5 reexamination proceedings are unpredictable, and PTO is equally capable of confirming or  
6 invalidating Plaintiff's claims. Accordingly, the Court finds that this factor does not weigh in either  
7 party's favor.

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9 **C. Whether Discovery is Complete and Whether a Trial Date Has Been Set**

10 This factor strongly counsels against granting a stay. As of the hearing date of this motion,  
11 less than two months of fact discovery remain. The trial date has been set for November 2006, only  
12 eight months away. The Court has already issued an order construing the disputed claims. As  
13 discussed above, the fact that this action has progressed so substantially could prejudice Ricoh, and a  
14 stay will likely delay the resolution of this matter considerably. See *Enprotech Corp. v. Autotech*  
15 *Corp.*, 1990 WL 37217, (N.D. Ill., 1990) (Stating that the "[m]ost compelling" reason for not  
16 granting a stay pending a reexamination was "the fact that discovery... is almost completed and the  
17 case is set for trial."). The parties have conducted, in total, almost two years worth of discovery and  
18 fact discovery is nearly completed. Accordingly, given the late date in the proceedings that  
19 Defendants' request comes, the expeditious and judicious use of resources counsels against granting  
20 a stay.

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**CONCLUSION**

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In sum, the above analysis indicates that a stay pending reexamination, at this late juncture in this action, would be inappropriate; a stay would likely prejudice to Ricoh and result in waste of resources. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendants' motion to stay the litigation.

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**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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Dated: April 1, 2006

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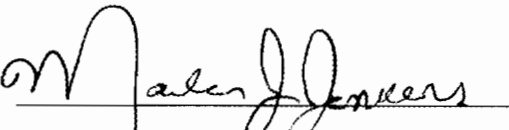
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MARTIN J. JENKINS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE